

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 36

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1893.

We are under many obligations to the editors of the *Gazeta de Notícias* for their very complimentary allusions to us on Friday last, and the more so because the criticism accompanying them implied an impartial appreciation of our work. Some of our contemporaries have at times fallen into the error of denouncing us for an unconcealed and persistent hostility to the country, simply because we have frankly criticized men and measures connected with the government of Brazil. They forget, apparently, that we can gain nothing whatever from a malicious disparagement of the country, while on the contrary we can gain much in common with Brazilians themselves from its prosperity and good government. It is a pleasure to us to find that the *Gazeta* has not misjudged us, and that it has credited our criticisms, no matter how severe they may have been, with the good purposes which certainly actuated them. We can assure our good neighbor that it is far pleasanter and far more satisfactory to commend than it is to condemn, but we know of no honest method of saying one thing for the other, nor do we believe that any benefit could arise from such a course.

ALTHOUGH we fully recognize the necessity and justice of protecting ourselves against an invasion of cholera, we can not agree with the sentiment which led to the expulsion of the cholera-infected steamer *Carlo Raggio* from Brazilian waters, and which is now applauding that act as necessary and humane. It was not a necessary recourse, nor is there the slightest touch of humanity in the whole transaction. And the anxiety of the authorities and of the newspapers to demonstrate the "humanity" of the expulsion, is a good proof that they themselves are not quite sure of it! The simple facts are that a steamer crowded with fifteen hundred immigrants arrived here with cholera on board, that a hundred and twenty-four lives had been

lost up to the date of her explosion, that all communication with land was prohibited, and that this same vessel has been driven away on a return voyage of twenty odd days with the terrible certainty that a great part of her human freight will die of the plague before a port can be reached. Were it impossible to do anything for these poor creatures without exposing the people of this country to the contagion, then the necessity of self-preservation would in great measure furnish an excuse for the heartless cruelty of this expulsion, but we are not convinced of this impossibility. It would not have been difficult to set apart an island for them, to have arranged shelter, food, medicines, etc., for their use, and to have separated the well from the sick and thus reduce the danger of infection. There are hundreds of islands along the coast which would have served for this purpose, where complete isolation could have been secured, and a few score of tents, with food, etc., would have met the emergency. But, instead of trying some such measure of relief, which would have been warranted by every true sentiment of humanity, this overcrowded ship is driven to sea by armed force, with the certainty of a horrible and unavoidable death before her wretched passengers, and all this is superciliously termed "humane." Selfish it may be; but humane, never! It may be that the shipowners are to be blamed for overcrowding the ship, and that the officers are to be blamed for not turning back when the plague appeared, but this is no excuse for the barbarous treatment received here. The fifteen hundred immigrants shut up on board that ship, lured to this country by the promises and florid descriptions of Brazilian agents, were not to blame for any of these errors; and yet, upon their shoulders must the terrible penalty fall! Human justice is not always just and impartial, but in a case like this it is simply fustian! It punishes the innocent and helpless with a severity and relentlessness which make one doubt the existence of such a thing as Christian civilization.

Chicago correspondence N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

BRAZIL AT CHICAGO.

JACKSON Park, Chicago, July 29.—"Never did day what can be put off till to-morrow," is said to be a maxim throughout all South America, and to-morrow is defined as any time in the near or distant future. Apparently, there is good reason for believing that the people of the Latin American states carry such a maxim and definition. Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic were among the first countries that had space assigned them by the managers of the Columbian Exposition, but they opened their displays to the public only a few days ago, and the arrangement of all their exhibits is not yet completed. It is true that, as well as other countries in South and Central America, experienced some unexpected delays in receiving their goods, and also true that they have expended much time and labor in erecting fine buildings and fitting up the spaces assigned to them. The appearance of all their displays is a surprise to every visitor to the Fair. The buildings of Brazil and Guatemala are architectural gems, well worthy of preservation and reproduction. The refined and long cultivated taste of France, Germany and Italy has not secret to place their display in a more attractive manner than that of the Spanish American countries. The people of all these states are artistic in the highest degree. The walls of their buildings and hotels are adorned by pictures so striking, so original in their conception, so perfect in coloring and so finely finished, that they immediately attract the attention of visitors and win the admiration of all. These manifestations of genius, artistic taste and refinement have at least some bearing on commerce. They show the character of the goods the people of these countries will be most likely to buy.

The display of Brazil is partly in its own building and partly in the agricultural, horticultural, forestry, manufacturers', mining and fine arts buildings. The agricultural display is near the centre of the building devoted to farm products, and occupies about 10,000 square feet of space. There are beautifully arranged specimens of the leading and special crops of the country. One of the largest exhibits is maize, the common leverage of the country, which takes the place of tea, coffee and chocolate on the table. Some of it is put up in barrels, casks, tin, wood and paper boxes, and some in finely ornamented raw hule bags for transportation on the backs of mules. So far as maize is concerned, no effort is being made for acquainting the visitors to the Fair with the needs of this leverage, which have been so largely commended by Humboldt and others. Other countries serve coffee and chocolate, and it seems a little strange that Brazil does not serve visitors with maize.

Chickens and the useful fowls of the country are arranged in the form of a pyramid that reaches nearly to the gallery. Another pyramid is formed of tobacco, and still others of grain in packages, and wines and liquors in bottles. Brazil makes the most attractive display of raw silk of any country. It also makes a very fine exhibit of coffee, nuts, wool, hides, canned

meats and rice. Specimens of the murrango, a species of wild gourd, which grows in the forest, which hold from eight to ten gallons, and are used for holding water and other liquids, attract much attention.

The mineral exhibit of Brazil is large and scientifically arranged. It embraces coal, building stones, asphalt, graphite, kaolin, lime, gypsum, mica, nitre, manganese, gems, all the precious metals and ores of iron, copper, lead, nickel and arsenic. The specimens of black and mixed marble surpass in beauty any in the exposition. The mining commissioner, who has a foreign capital is greatly needed to develop promising mines, and expresses the opinion that fortunes may be made in mining asbestos, asphaltum and several of the useful metals.

The space in the manufacturers' building allotted to Brazil, amounts that of Spain, and is artistically fitted up. It contains specimens of nearly all the manufactured goods made in any of the most progressive countries in the world, and some classes of them compare most favorably with any shown in the Exposition. The furniture is very beautiful, being made of native woods of close texture and bright colors. The same is true of the wood carpets. The hats and caps, linens, though unlike similar articles used in this country. The wall paper, cordage, trunks, gloves, ironing brushes, candles, soap and cosmetics are at least very fair. The cloth of every description and the articles made of iron are inferior. The hammocks are superior to anything on exhibition at the Fair or for sale in this country. They are identically made, and would serve to ornament a lawn at the port of a home. Apparently, a profitable business could be built up in bringing them to this country, and in exporting good articles made of iron and steel to pay for them.

PROMOTING A BRAZILIAN MINING CO.

Yesterday, in the Lord Mayor's court, before the assistant-judge and a jury, the case of Chapman v. Tieson came on for trial. It was an action brought by the plaintiff (Mr. Valentine W. Chapman), a mining engineer, to recover from the defendant the sum of £105 for work done in connection with the Queen's Hill gold mine in Brazil. The plaintiff's case was that he was engaged by the defendant, who was financing the company, to give his services as a skilled manager with experience of Brazilian mines, as managing director of the company, at a salary of £1,200 a year; that he had served the defendant at his experience in preparing the prospectus; but that, upon other directors objecting to the plaintiff's engagement, as managing director, that engagement fell through, and the plaintiff sent in the claim for £105 for the work he had done. For the defence it was said that there was no liability on the part of the defendant to pay the plaintiff, but that the proper persons to sue were the members of the company and the vendor, the company having never gone to liquidation. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. *Financial News*, August 10th.—Mr. V. Wallman Chapman's claim as "a skilled manager with experience of Brazilian mines" will be a surprise to his acquaintances here.

RUBBER IN CEYLON.

A few years ago (as our readers generally know) great hopes were entertained in Ceylon as to rubber culture. We regret that the sorted efforts made by many planters have not hitherto been so remunerative as was expected. A fresh instance is just to hand as the *Tropical Agriculturist* for May, 1893, reports to learn from Mr. Vallar that his rubber cultivation in Dumbura is not likely to be permanent. The Cearas were originally planted as shade trees for the coconut, but they have not proved suitable for this purpose, and will probably have to be cut down. Mentioning perhaps 5,000 lbs. of rubber will be collected on Vallar's estate, this season: a cable by beginning the tapping early in the morning usually gets 3 lbs. of rubber in the liquid or soft state, which hardens and dries down to perhaps half that weight. There is no latitude to be made out of this (says our contemporary) considering how long the rubber tree has to grow before yielding an appreciable quantity of milk. Of course it is the time of waiting, during which so much capital lies idle, that is the great difficulty in the matter. Still, we cannot bring ourselves to think that Ceylon has done with rubber culture. If the climate suits the plants, we believe that colonial energy and enterprise will eventually find out the way to overcome all hindrances. *Indian Rubber Journal*.

RIVER PLATE NEWS.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 30th intimate that a conflict has occurred at Lavarrum between the Uruguayan forces and the Castillians. The particulars have been carefully concealed.

—The widely-known circus manager Frank Brown gave a performance in Buenos Ayres on the 28th ult. for the benefit of the British Hospital, which netted about \$1,000 for that popular institution.

—The Curientes revolutionists have completely routed the forces of the current government so long oppressing that province. The next step will be for Suarez Perna to finish all that has been accomplished.

—During the month of July 297 passengers and 2866 immigrants arrived in Argentina from beyond seas, and 1214 passengers and 2107 immigrants from Montevideo, making a total of 6541. Of the 2866 immigrants, 1793 were Italians.

—According to popular report, government has taken several boxes in the Solis theatre to the value of some \$6,000 for the gala nights of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and will spend some \$2,000 at the Publicana, and will also be officially represented. His local obligations for April are still unpaid, but that, as we suppose, is a trifle not worth considering. *Montevideo Times*, August 22.

—The total funded indebtedness of Uruguay on July 31st last, according to an official statement, was \$103,724,011.30, gold, of which \$90,510,189.50 belong to the consolidated debt owed in Europe. The interest charge on this debt amounts to \$4,009,702.23 per annum.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 30th and 31st ult. report a collision at Lavarrum between Brazilians and Uruguayans, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. It is said that the Uruguayan at Rivera are very much excited over the difficulty, and that explanations have been asked from the Brazilian government. In Montevideo hostile demonstrations against the Brazilian legation occurred on 1st inst., which were repressed by the police.

—The first lot of Australian emigrants for the "New Australia" colony in Paraguay, left Sydney July 17th on the *Regal Siro*, and are expected to arrive at Mamevol about the middle of this month. This lot are called "pioneers" and number 240 persons, nearly all single men, and their task is to prepare things for the families to come later on. They bring with them all their tools, a doctor, a library, and capital enough to keep them for eight or ten months. It is worth remembering that this colony first wanted to come to Brazil, but could obtain no encouragement.

—The council of health here yesterday passed a resolution by which sanitary inspectors shall be appointed to all vessels plying with Europe, should their owners desire it; and also that the pay of these inspectors shall be raised from \$8 gold to \$10 gold per diem. All vessels running market prices are also to be compelled to carry disinfecting apparatus, on the *Geneste* and *Therese* systems. Public meetings are shortly to be held, under the official auspices of Drs. Susan and Mathum, for the express purpose of ventilating the measures, which should be adopted to prevent a visitation of cholera. *Times*, Buenos Aires, August 19.

—An Argentine contemporary asks government to insist on all foreign companies established in the country publishing balance sheets, so that the public can judge for themselves which are sound and which are not. It is always the foreign companies which are thought to be in the most difficult position. Public meetings are shortly to be held, under the official auspices of Drs. Susan and Mathum, for the express purpose of ventilating the measures, which should be adopted to prevent a visitation of cholera. *Times*, Buenos Aires, August 19.

—The statistical returns for the half year ending June 30th last, show the foreign trade of Argentina to have been the following, as compared with the corresponding period of 1892:

Imports	1892	
	1892	1893
Subject to duty....	\$31,214,582	\$41,304,127
Duty free.....	6,701,095	6,208,555
Specie.....	6,054,002	2,712,286
Total.....	\$43,974,509	\$50,204,968
Exports	1892	
	1892	1893
Subject to duty....	\$41,877,050	\$36,421,436
Duty free.....	21,207,580	33,795,437
Specie.....	1,106,799	1,185,510
Total.....	\$66,341,429	\$71,355,919

The principal countries connected with the returns for 1893 were:

	1893	1892
Great Britain.....	\$10,000,000	\$4,500,000
France.....	6,000,000	14,715,203
Germany.....	5,700,000	8,242,079
Belgium.....	4,773,000	8,511,813
Italy.....	5,000,000	1,822,025
United States.....	1,573,000	2,229,075
Brazil.....	1,075,133	9,211,824

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 28.—*Senate*.—By a vote of 28 to 20 the Senate adopted the resolution offered by the committee on the constitution and legislation granting leave for the trial of Senator Wankmiller. By a vote of 26 to 22 it also adopted the amendments proposed by Senators Key, Barlow and John Nevea to this resolution for sending to a civil court, on application of the government, the papers relating to the case—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Jenny A. Albrecht, Brazilian and that it is not allowable for Congress to terminate its labors without making an effort to overcome the deficit, which he estimates at 15,000,000\$. He offered a resolution signed by himself and others for Congress to meet in commission in secret session for the purpose of hearing the views of the members of finance on this subject. A motion by suspending the rules, for the discussion of this motion was rejected. The Chamber voted a resolution for holding night sessions provided one-fourth of the members should be present. The bill granting amnesty to the Santa Catharina revolutionists was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber concluded the work of voting in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance and voted some of the provisions of that of industry.

AUGUST 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the war department and concurred in the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill on liberty of worship.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber of Deputies voted a resolution for prolonging the legislative session to the 15th of September. The Chamber concluded the work of voting the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Sabido, under an attack in Santa Catharina and said that the President is evidently preparing to execute his plan of deposing the governor of Santa Catharina after the adjournment of Congress.

AUGUST 30.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion, 9th amendments, the bill from the Chamber of Deputies on the registration of voters. The resolution from the Chamber for prolonging

the session to September 15th was also voted. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill on the sanitary institute was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments, as was also the amnesty bill for the Santa Catharina revolutionists. Several bills for increasing the pay of public employees were also voted. The Chamber concurred in the substitute bill from the Senate on the issue of delinquent res. Several bills making special appropriations, including one of 28,875 for payment of guaranteed interest to the Ceará Harbort Corporation, were voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 3.—*Senate.*—The committee on finance reported on the budget of the department of justice and interior, proposing to reduce the estimate from 14,473,832\$600 to 13,023,492\$. The bill on public lands was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. The bill authorizing the employment of officers and soldiers of the army in the survey and construction of the railway from Catalão to Cuiabá was also voted in 2nd discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber concurred in the substitute bill from the Senate on the reorganization of the postal service. A bill making deficiency appropriations to the amount of 38,610,232\$822 was brought up and Deputy Espírito Santo said it was necessary for the country to know what deputies are encouraging the government in squandering the public money. He accordingly moved that the vote on this bill should be nominal. Deputy Retanilha said he thought some of the appropriations had already been voted. The Chamber by a vote of 56 to 55 rejected the motion for a nominal vote. The bill was then voted, with the exception of the provision making an appropriation of 1,280,368\$250 for expenses with the City Improvements Co. The bill for importing 2,000 Liberian laborers was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 4.—*Senate.*—The currency bill was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. One of the amendments strikes out the provision for retaining in the treasury the gold deposited as a guarantee for the notes issued by banks. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Garcia Pires offered a motion signed by himself and others for inquiring how many troops the government has in Rio Grande do Sul, how much it has spent with those troops, whether the expenditure exceeds the appropriations voted for the war department and from what source the government obtains money for these expenses, if the appropriations for the war department are insufficient to meet them. There were voted in 3rd discussion bills granting amnesty to revolutionists in Santa Catharina, Goyaz and Maranhão and also a bill fixing at 75% per cent the pay of senators and deputies in the next Congress. The ratification of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru was voted in 2nd discussion. The bill authorizing the government to contract with Vice-Admiral Jaconay for 50,000 immigrants was referred to the budget committee. The Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill making an appropriation of 1,200,000\$ for the states of Parahyba, Pernambuco and Goyaz. The bill for increasing the pay of the employees of ministerial departments was voted in 1st discussion.

SEPTEMBER 2.—*Senate.*—Senator Almeida Barreto asked what had become of the bill on the tribunal de contas. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti from the committee on finance promised that the committee would report on the bill on the following day. The bill on public lands was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Seabra spoke on the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Barbosa corpus* case and said that the court had been intimidated by the government. A petition was received from the Associação Commercial memorializing Congress against the collection of import duties in gold.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the municipal district of Bananal, S. Paulo, there recently died a negro said to be 110 years old.

—Commerical 100\$ notes of the Banco Emisor de Pernambuco are still in circulation in Pernambuco.

—It is said that a steamer will soon be launched at Liverpool for service between Pará and the island of Marajó.

—The commission appointed to select a new site for the capital of Minas Geraes, will fix its headquarters at Barbacena.

—At Serra Negra, S. Paulo, a man has discovered some stones which he supposes to be diamonds.

—It is stated that in Santa Catharina there have been five cases of cholera among immigrants. More cases of gorging, perhaps.

—Three new buildings for the insane have been just completed in connection with Santa Anna at Barbacena. They are said to have cost about 100,000\$.

—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resigned and Dr. Manoel Edwidge de Queiroz Vieira, a member of the state legislature, has been appointed in his stead.

—One of the deputies in the Rio de Janeiro legislature has accepted the appointment of chief of police of that state. The mandate of deputy is apparently held in slight esteem.

—The soldiers who took part in the Mato Grosso revolution over a year ago—93 in all—have been ordered to Rio Grande where they are to be attached to battalions engaged in field operations.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. from Bahia says that in a place called Palmeiras nine policemen were killed and five wounded in attempting to capture a band of criminals. Forty more policemen were sent to Palmeiras.

—On the 8th ult. the coffee-hulling establishment of Antonio Pereira Monteiro de Rezende at the station of Santa Isabel on the Leopoldina railway, was destroyed by fire. Five hundred arrobas of coffee were also burned. The loss is estimated at 40,000\$.

—Further advices from Rio Grande state that in the recent fight between Gumerindo Saravia and Gen. Lacellar, the latter lost about 700 arms, over a thousand horses and a large quantity of munitions. The same letter says that Gumerindo has started for Porto Alegre.

—The public employees over in Nictheroy are also petitioning for an increase in salaries. The complaint is unjustifiably right and just, but the fault lies with the government, of which these men form a part. If they would improve the service, the economies produced would enable the treasury to pay better wages.

—In the powder factory at Pontesinha, three leagues from the capital of Pernambuco, there was on the 31st ult. an explosion said to have been caused by employees who had been dismissed. Many persons are reported to have been killed and wounded. A subsequent telegram says that 8 persons were killed, and that the crime has been attributed to a fireman recently discharged.

—The *Paiz* correspondent in Montevideo referred vaguely on the 31st to rumors from the Rio Grande frontier to which he could not attach much credit. It may safely be concluded that when the *Paiz* correspondents do not feel like crediting a rumor, it is surely an adverse one. The *Paiz* has never yet failed to swallow the wildest rumor which it could consider favorable.

—The new theatre at Barbacena is causing anxiety. The work of putting the roof on has been stopped because the walls are cracking and threatening to fall, and it is now discovered that the building is not large enough for the town. Then, too, it is located directly in front of the jail, which it is thought will be too strong a mixture of tragedy with comedy for popular appreciation.

—A Desterro telegram says that among the immigrants arriving there on the 20th ult. from Santos, five were suffering from dysentery, which the physicians called cholera. They were isolated and disinfected, and were peacefully recovering, when on the 31st the governor suddenly came down on the poor wretches with a police force, forcing them in quarantine, prohibiting communication, etc. A request for a medical examination followed, and then the police were taken away.

—A startling telegram from Santos on the 1st says that thirty bodies wrapped in mattresses and sail cloths had appeared on the Pernambuco beach near that city. The sanitary authorities took charge of them, and we trust that care was exercised to prevent infection in case they should happen to have been cholera victims. Subsequent telegrams contradict the report, and state that it is not certain about the bodies, although the mattresses are there. How did it happen, then, that "thirty bodies" were specified in the first dispatch? It looks like a little manufactured justification for driving the *Carlo R.* away from the coast!

BAHIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

* Cricket.

BAHIA ATHLETIC CLUB vs. THE SQUADRON.
(H. M. Ss. *Sirius*, *Basilik* and *Racer*.)
Played at Bahia, 23rd August, 1893, resulting in a win for Bahia by 77 runs.

BAHIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

Frank Wilcox, b. Grant	—
Fred. Wilcox, b. Grant	—
R. de C. Steel, c. Capt. Wintz, b. Nugent	43
G. Tomlinson, run out	33
C. G. Morris, b. Senior	7
J. M. Florence, b. Mowbray	4
J. Daniel, b. Mowbray	17
E. F. Johnston, not out	1
H. D. Brain, c. Capt. Grant, b. Senior	13
R. Beau, b. Mowbray	3
C. N. Athre, b. Mowbray	—
Extras	13
Total	137

THE SQUADRON.

Harrison-Smith, b. Tomlinson	3
Mr. Mowbray, l. b. w., b. Alice	8
Nugent, b. Alice	—
Capt. Rolleston, b. Tomlinson	8
Mr. Senior, b. Morris	7
Capt. Grant, b. Tomlinson	—
Mr. Steward, c. Daniel, b. Tomlinson	4
Mr. Hobson, stumped Florence, b. Tomlinson	11
Capt. Wintz, b. Tomlinson	2
Mr. Drew, not out	3
Mr. Ling, b. Tomlinson	4
Extras	10
Total	60

RAILROAD NOTES

—On account of the removal of Dr. Lassus, director of the Barret railway, all the engineers on that road except one have tendered their resignation.

—The governors of the states of Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo have signed an agreement for building a railway from the town of Alegre in the latter state to that of Santa Barbara in the former.

—The Gamboa maritime station, in this city, received last month for transportation over the Central railway 390,115 packages of merchandise, weighing 17,017 metric tons. Besides this 11,937 tons of Cardiff coal were received. The receipts of the station during the month amounted to 431,000\$963.

—The *Journal* is informed that since the 14th ult. 10 metre-gauge locomotives have been imported and placed in service at the Norte station, of São Paulo, and that all the passenger trains on the S. Paulo branch of the Central line have been equipped with Westinghouse air brakes. It is thought that these improvements will contribute largely to the greater regularity of the trains on that line.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The chalet which is being constructed for the nurses at the Strangers' Hospital, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of the month.

—The result of the proposed changes in the by-laws of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires has been in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and Dr. J. O'Connor, the retiring medical officer, has been retained as "senior medical officer" with the right to engage in outside practice.

LOCAL NOTES

—The national guard is to parade on the 7th inst.

—Dr. Das Ferreira has been re-elected president of the municipal council.

—By a resolution of the two chambers Congress has been prorogued to the 15th inst.

—Quarantines have been imposed on all European arrivals at Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—It is reported that the Principe do Grão-Pará, eldest son of the Comte d'Eu, is to enter the Austrian army.

—The new Belgian minister to this capital, Comte Lahing, was formally presented to the President on the 31st ult.

—On the 28th ult. a dinner was given to Deputy Oticia by the other members of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

—Yesterday reports were in circulation that Dr. Feraudo Lobo, minister of justice and interior, had offered his resignation to the President.

—The French cruiser *Arcturion*, M. Benier commanding and carrying the pennant of Admiral Abel de Sibour, entered this port on the 31st ult.

—We are glad to note that the health authorities have condemned some five or six brands of cognac manufactured here in this city. It should have been done long ago.

—Dr. Paula Souza, minister of industry, again tendered his resignation on the 29th ult. Up to yesterday evening, however, no reply had been vouchsafed to his letter of resignation.

—It was well known early last week that Dr. Paula Souza had insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation. On Thursday he refused to attend the cabinet meeting, but still the government insisted that no change had occurred.

—The death rate in this city continues phenomenally low, notwithstanding the filthy condition of the streets. For this we are undoubtedly indebted to the abundant supply of water which we now have, and to the low temperature which has prevailed for so long a time.

—A corpse was found on the Copacabana beach on the 30th, which the residents there believe to be a cholera case, and the sanitary authorities were called upon to take charge of it. As unusual precautions have been taken at Ilha Grande in the burial of cholera victims, it is unlikely that this was one of them.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 1st says that it was in favour of the prevailing day that a Brazilian minister in a foreign country had drawn upon the Treasury for 16,000\$ (less than \$4,000) through a commercial house, and that the Treasury had refused to accept the bill. We feel sure, however, that the bill was not drawn at Montevideo.

—On Wednesday night last the minister of interior sent a telegram to the commander of the *Republica* that as soon as the Italian steamer *Carlo R.* had received water on the following day, energetic measures should be employed in compel that steamer to leave Brazilian waters. The ill-fated vessel, however, did not leave until Friday.

—The national health department has resolved to apply, from this date, a strict quarantine on all vessels from Brazil, on account of there having been deaths from cholera officially recorded in the immigrants' hotel, and because proper precautions are not taken in that country respecting vessels arriving from the Mediterranean. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, August 23.

—On the 31st a disorderly soldier of the 23rd Battalion created a great disturbance at the corner of Regente and S. Pedro, where he went to the extreme of attacking people with a razor. One man was cut, a policeman ran into a woman's room for protection, and the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. Our patriotic defender was finally captured and disarmed.

—On the 30th ult. a corpse supposed to have been thrown from the plague-stricken vessel *Carlo R.* was washed ashore on the Copacabana beach. It was interred on the following day in the S. João Baptista cemetery. Being in a state of putrefaction, it was not examined by the police physicians. There seem to have been many very unnecessary delays in the internment of the corpse.

—The *Journal do Commercio* calls attention to the circumstance that to-day is the last day for the President to sign the bill recently voted by Congress, regulating the counting of votes in presidential elections and determining incompatibilities in such elections. As this bill provides that the Vice-President, acting as President, can not be a candidate for the presidency, the hesitation of the acting President is significant.

—We are puzzled to know what the difference between the revolution in Amazonas, and the revolutions in Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Santa Catharina and other states. To all appearances they were very much alike, but while Congress hastens to grant amnesties to the latter, the parties implicated in the former are compelled to undergo punishment. Several of the Amazonas revolutionists have been sent to the Fernando de Noronha penal station.

—It is announced that the "divine Sarah" will arrive here from Montevideo on the 10th.

—The government is sending army surgeons down to Rio Grande, where it is said they are much required.

—Báo de Solral, (José João de Albuquerque Barros) solicitor-general of the republic, died in this city on the 31st ult.

—The *Republica* returned to this port on the 2nd inst., after having landed and generously escorted the *Carlo R.* to Cape Frio.

—The customs guard apprehended 34 boxes of merchandise on the Argentine steamer *Pablo III.* on the 31st, which were considered as contraband.

—The plague-stricken steamer *Carlo Rogio* left Brazilian waters last Friday evening. It is stated that since this steamer left Italy there have been 124 deaths on board.

—Last Friday a man named Julio de Miranda shot a young woman to whom he was engaged to be married, and then killed himself. The young woman is dangerously wounded.

—The *Paiz* of Saturday says that it had received a visit from a commission of butchers, who protest against the quality of the beef sent to them for sale. It was less than apparently deserved.

—Senator Aristides says that it is necessary to make the enemies of the republic politically disappear. Perhaps Aristides intends to give an "optical illusion" entertainment in addition to his humorous writings.

—As there is but one genuine republican in Brazil, and that man wears the legendary appellation of Aristides, why not make him the chief of police? We should soon have gone enough in the streets to flat the *Abinante Timandará*.

—The *Journal* says that the 50 soldiers sent down to Resende to test the new Mauser rifles on the 30th ult., expended 4500 cartridges. The range was 500 metres, the firing was in platoons at command, "15 shots per second." It is said that over 200 shots hit the mark.

—The national guards are now seeking notoriety. On Saturday evening last eight of them "raided" the police in Rua da Praia. At their barracks they also refused to obey the orders of an officer. There is apparently something provocative of disorder in the discipline exercised here.

—It is worthy of record that the deputies dare not put themselves on record in regard to passing the deficiency credit of 38,000,000\$, preferring to hide their identity in a *vote voce* vote. The opposition can defend that, if they choose, by having their negative votes placed on the minutes.

—Unhappy country! On Saturday last a span of horses and elegant coupé were sold by an auctioneer to satisfy a debt contracted with a dealer in jewellery, and only 1,600\$ were realized for the lot—perhaps a third of their value. If our "high life" is to be sold out in this way, where are we to *chegar*?

—There was a row in Rua Sete de Setembro on Sunday evening between some sailors from the Italian cruiser *Buenos* on one side and some policemen and civilians on the other. Shots were fired and two policemen were wounded. The sailors were finally taken in charge by some officers who conveyed them on board ship.

—Last Friday "Joca" Reis quarrelled in a Botanical Garden tram-car with a man named Baptista Guimarães, who fired a revolver twice at him, but missed him. Baptista Guimarães was arrested, but was afterwards released. Possibly the authorities think that the creli of such bad marksmanship is punishment enough.

—The American minister, Hon. T. L. Thompson, will present his credentials to the President to-morrow. The retiring minister, Hon. E. H. Conger, who has filled the post of diplomatic representative so acceptably during the past three years, will return home on the *Wordsworth*, which leaves for New York on Sunday next.

—The *Journal* calls attention to a discrepancy in the pay-rolls of the Senate and Chamber which ought not to have occurred. In the Senate the members were credited with 30 days from June 3 to July 3, while in the Chamber they were credited with 31 days. Surely the two pay-rolls should agree on such a point! And at the same time it would be interesting to know how the Chamber managed to count 31 days in June. Perhaps, also, some one will explain why the illustrious representatives are paid for Sundays.

—We were greatly alarmed as well as puzzled some weeks ago by telegrams to the effect that "Mr. Camus" had been elected speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. We know, of course, that "Mr. Camus" could determine whom should be speaker, but that Camus himself should be elected was incredible. We concluded to wait, however, for all advice, and we are now able to say that the speaker really elected was Mr. Crisp, who was the candidate selected by Mr. Democratic Caucus.

—A letter from Senator Aristides to S. Paulo paper throws some light on the cause of the resignation of the chief of police of this city. It appears that this resignation is not due solely to the Franco question, but that the government requires, as the senator says, "a man on whom it can place the utmost reliance,"—"a man," he adds, "who will adopt a republican policy." This is supposed to mean that the President requires a man who will assist him in carrying the coming congressional elections. It is well to mention in this connection that the *Gazeta de Notícias* of Saturday gives an account of an alleged plan to obtain from the future Congress the prolongation of the present presidential term, taking as a pretext for so doing the disturbed state of the country. This is said to be the real motive of Gen. Floriano's intervention in the affairs of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, for which no one hitherto has been able to offer any reasonable explanation.

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